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True AND WITNESS

Vol. LV., No. 7 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE ST. BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE AND ENGLISH PERSECUTION.

Rev. Walter J. Shanley, of Danbury, Conn., in a letter to the editor of the New York Sun, thus answers another correspondent: "These are they who would have killed the King." And "the courtiers laughed, saying that at length the war was ended and they could live in peace."

More testimony can be offered from Protestant sources to prove that the St. Bartholomew massacre was a political affair. Catherine de Medicis, the chief instigator of the plot, was a free-thinker, who, during her meals, and would, according to Cantu, declare herself a Protestant had such a course been favorable to her ambition for power.

The statement of "M. E." that "there is no instance in history where the Church was persecuted by a Christian State when she confined herself to her legitimate and proper business of saving souls," is false. England alone has furnished abundant evidence to prove the contrary. "M. E." will acknowledge that England was a Christian State in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Is "M. E." not aware of the persecution inaugurated by Henry VIII. and carried out by Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I. and Oliver Cromwell? The Church in England and Ireland was "confined to her legitimate and proper business of saving souls," yet never in the history of the world, not even in the days of Nero, was such a persecution waged as that of England against the Catholic Church in England and Ireland. Pagan history does not afford a persecution blacker, more cruel, more persistent than that perpetrated against Catholics by the English Sovereigns Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I. and the Dictator, Oliver Cromwell. Bishops and priests were hanged and drawn and quartered. Cardinal Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Archbishop Dermot O'Hurley, of Cashel; Patrick O'Healey, Bishop of Mayo; Richard Creagh, Archbishop of Armagh, and a host of others met death at the hands of the English solely because they were Catholics. The religion of England was declared to be the only faith that could exist. The refusal of the people to submit to this faith was punished by the rack and the scaffold, their property was confiscated and their civil qualifications denied.

The Dictator, Oliver Cromwell, with an organized army of 20,000 fanatical Puritans, overran Ireland, spreading devastation and ruin on all sides, in the name of religion. He thanked God for being the instrument for the advancement of Christianity, and he advanced Christianity by slaughtering thousands of Irish Catholics, whom he murdered for hatred of their religion and their steadfast adherence to its principles.

Mr. Goldwin Smith and "M. E." talk about the Church, crushing freedom of inquiry. Let them review the history of England during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and they will find abundant evidence to prove that the laws of England crushed freedom of inquiry by the use of the rack, the sword and the gibbet and by cruel disqualifications that made it harder to live for the faith than to die for it.

government of the United States to aid in solving the intricate problems that were presented by the transfer of sovereignty from a government in which the Church and government were one to one in which the Church and government were entirely separated.

This produced an association for some of us that I may say has been exceedingly pleasant. I have almost an episcopal feeling, so agreeable has been the association.

Now the toast to which I am to respond is a toast to the President of the United States; that office is now occupied by Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt is not a member of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church but his principal rule has been announced by himself in this wise, and I do not think at this hour that I can do better to illustrate his character than to say what he has said: "That he wishes as the President of the United States to act toward the Catholic Church as he would have a President, a Catholic, act toward the Protestant Church."

Representative Cochran, in his response, pointed out to the Filipinos that by honest hard labor they would uplift themselves.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS ACHIEVE SUCCESS.

Dr. William Joseph Maloney, an alumnus of the Catholic School at Edinburgh, Scotland, has taken the final examination for the degree of M.B., Ch.B., at Edinburgh University, tying with another graduate for first place in a list of two hundred. He is the winner of a number of scholarships and prizes.

Dr. Peter Maguire is one of two graduates who have passed with distinction in four branches at Glasgow University. There were one hundred competitors.

Sister Beatrice, a Carmelite nun, won the degree of master of arts at the University of Edinburgh and modestly endeavored to avoid its public conferring, but the faculty insisted. They, however, relieved her from appearing in the academical cap and gown, on the grounds that these were originally suggested by the religious dress.

James Hannigan, a former student of St. Columba's College, obtained the degree of bachelor of engineering, getting second place for all Ireland at the Royal University.

James Quigley, of Glasgow, seems to have walked off with nearly every prize available to him at Blairs College. He took first prize in Latin composition, first prize in Latin translation, first prize in French and the first prize in English for the fourth year students, as also a jubilee prize for being the best student of his year, and still another prize, given by Dr. Cattnach, for the best English essay in the senior division. Yet another prize of £5 to the best all-round student going to one of the foreign colleges also fell to Mr. Quigley's lot.

Miss Rose M. Hanagan, a pupil of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Ind., in a competition between 165 teachers of the art, won the degree of doctor of music.

A CANADIAN MISSIONARY.

Travellers in Canada frequently testify, with surprise and admiration, to the striking and heroic work of Catholic priests among the Canadian Indians. One of the most recent travellers, Mr. Henry Somers Somerset, son of the well-known Lady Henry Somerset, in his book, "The Land of the Muskies," thus describes a priest he met in Northwest Canada: "Father X. is the Catholic missionary, and we had made his acquaintance almost as soon as we arrived, and thus came into contact with one of the most remarkable men in Northwest America. Pere X was, of course, a Frenchman, but his English was irreproachable. It is something of a surprise to find a savant and a man of learning working amongst the Indians in a lonely northern mission. But, judging by his congregation, it was evident that his talents were not thrown away. The Carrier Indians are immeasurably superior to their relations, the Beavers. They build

log houses, and many of them speak English and read books and a monthly review in the native tongue, printed in the syllabary which their priest has invented for them. This is one of the many extraordinary achievements of this prince of missionaries, who not only is his own editor, compositor and printer, but has invented a most ingenious syllabary which is most easily learned; so that Indians who have no idea what writing is, have been known to learn to read and write this language with perfect correctness after two or three days' instruction. Of course their manner of life is not that of the civilized man, for their employment remains unchanged, and they still hunt and fish like other Indians; but they have been given many of the advantages of civilization and none of its evils.

Irish Leader Seen Through English Glasses.

The London Daily Chronicle, speaking editorially of John Redmond, the Irish leader, says: Mr. John Redmond's reputation as a parliamentarian was never higher than it stands to-day. The Nationalist leader has done excellently in the present situation. He has shown great strategic skill on several critical occasions. He was the means of precipitating the catastrophe of the government over the redistribution scheme, and it was on a motion made by him that the government was defeated. In the after proceedings Mr. Redmond intervened with skill and judgment, going unerringly to the heart of the situation. His speech, in which he promised that the Irish party would strive to make the continuance of the government in office intolerable, was a vigorous and effective piece of oratory.

SIR ANTONY MacDONNELL ILL.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Under Secretary for Ireland, a man who has been before the public of late more than any man in Ireland, owing to the controversy that centered in him, is seriously ill at present. Sir Antony is in a private hospital, where he was taken from the Under Secretary Lodge in the Phoenix Park in order to undergo a severe operation. Sympathy with the patient is almost universal. Messages of sympathy and inquiry are received daily by Lady MacDonnell from persons of the most opposite views and different positions. The Pope, the King of England and the Prince of Wales, as well as a number of leading Liberal politicians, Catholic bishops and other distinguished people.

Sir Antony, who belongs to a County Mayo family, has spent the greater portion of his life in India, and the Indian climate has undermined his constitution. He has been in bad health for some time past, and all the anxiety to which he has been subjected, owing to the attacks made on his policy, doubtless hastened this bad illness. However, the latest bulletins say the patient is out of danger, though still seriously ill.

THE JESUIT ORDER.

Very Rev. Father Conmee, S.J., Rector of St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner street, has just been appointed Provincial of the Irish Province of the Society of Jesus.

ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE'S WILL.

The will of Archbishop Chappelle was probated on the 15th inst. The bequests are as follows: "All of the property, real and personal, I may possess at the time of my death, situated in the State of Louisiana, I will and bequeath to the Right Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, Ark.; Rt. Rev. Edward P. Allen, Bishop of Mobile, and to Very Rev. J. H. Laval, my vicar-general.

"My property, real and personal, situated in the territory of New Mexico, I will and bequeath to the Very Rev. Anthony Fouchignu, administrator of the archdiocese of Santa Fe during the vacancy of that see.

"All my real and personal property situated in the department of Lozere, France, I will and bequeath to my niece, Josephine Solignac."

A BLOW AT IRISH REVIVAL

(By the Gaelic Editor of the Irish World)

A few weeks ago we commented upon the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Ireland, at which the teaching of the Irish language in the schools was denounced, and at which a Rev. Dr. Wilson, who is one of the commissioners of "National" Education, announced that after July, 1906, the Government would allow no more money to be used for the teaching of Irish. This naturally excited curiosity as to whether Dr. Wilson was authorized to speak for the Government, and, if so, whether Irish was to be directly and specifically struck at, or whether a general rule was to be adopted excluding "languages" from the extra subjects for which fees are paid. On the latter point no light has been thrown, and probably none will be until next year's estimates are brought forth and the commissioners given plenty of time to draw up another new rule in ambiguous language, but with plain intent; but it seems only too true that the Rev. Dr. Wilson knew whereof he spoke, for, in answer to a demand by Mr. John Dillon for information upon the point, Chief Secretary Long has admitted in the House of Commons that it is the purpose of the Government to disallow any fees for the teaching of Irish after the date named. Here is an unexpected blow aimed at the language and at the Gaelic movement, planned, not only without any pretense that this teaching was working any injury to other subjects—for none such could be maintained—but in response to the malignant and despotic demand of a small minority, who were not in any way obliged to teach Irish in their own schools, but who openly and unblushingly proclaim their determination that the majority will be prevented from teaching if in their own schools to their own children!

There is no feature of the English Government of Ireland more iniquitous, more violently opposed to the principles of constitutional government, and more disastrous in its results, than the systems of education it has forced upon the country. Beginning with robbery of the people to found foreign educational institutions for the foreigners in the country, it has tried various anti-Irish and proselytizing schemes, ending with the compromise of the "National" schools, even which retained in their text-books a pale tint of Protestantism, while nationality was absolutely excluded. This system is absolutely in the hands of a Board of Commissioners selected by the Crown by a political test—antipathy to the people—and utterly regardless of their knowledge or ignorance of educational matters, hardly a single one of which commissioners, past or present, would ever think of sending their own children to the schools which they mismanage. Thus those who have control of the education of the country and of the money of the people for use for that purpose, are not only entirely irresponsible to the people, and are not selected from among them, but from those bitterly opposed to them, and, as a rule, are entirely ignorant of educational matters. Under the fierce light thrown upon this point by the Gaelic Leaguers, under which it was shown to be incompetent as well as hostile to the interests of the people, of whose education they have the effrontery to take control, the commissioners writhed uncomfortably, but it was probably because the eyes of foreign educationists were turned upon their antiquated and inefficient system that they modified it and made also small concessions to the national demands. As Mr. Dillon said in his recent speech in Parliament, Ireland under this educational policy became "the worst educated country in Western Europe." But now, at the demand of the most fanatical and tyrannical mob that ever disgraced Christianity in any country, even these poor concessions are to be withdrawn, and the education of the country, as well as the government of it, in all other respects, is to be dictated by the bolt-throwers

of Belfast and the assailants of women's religious possessions. The Orange mob is more completely in control in Ireland to-day than during any one of the coercion regimes of half a century; those were mainly animated by a determination to save the threatened landlord class, but, as was quoted from Mr. T. W. Russell, in last week's Irish World, the present Orange demand is for control in all branches of government, and of life as "equality of rights and of citizenship cannot be endured" by them.

It may be that this is the last splutter of the Orange ascendancy; it may be that the looked-for defeat of the present Government will change if not reverse matters, but we think there is a tremendous struggle to be waged in Ireland before the Ascendancy is brought to its knees, for while its grip upon the Government may be broken or renewed by the varying fortunes of English political parties, its grip upon Ireland, its poisonous influence in the educational, financial, railway and commercial boards and institutions can only be brought to an end by the vigorous and determined efforts of the Irish people themselves. It must be remembered in this respect that the brazen demands of the minority for absolute control are not confined to the low and ignorant Orange mobs, but are backed up by the entire Unionist press of the country, by the bishops and clergy of the ex-establishment, and, as we have recently shown, by the Presbyterian General Assembly. The only rift in this storm of bigotry which rages is the defection of the Independent Orangemen, but it is difficult from here to even estimate the strength of the seceders or the future of the movement.

The great industrial, as well as intellectual, revival produced by the Gaelic League has not protected it from the attacks of the Orangemen, and many were the fulminations delivered against it by "reverend" and lay brothers on "The Twelfth." One Rev. John Leslie referred to it as "that two-faced, dangerous society, called by the euphonious name of the Gaelic League, that had openly attempted to make Irish National teachers their agents to teach disloyalty and sedition to the youth of Ireland through the medium of the Irish language." Of course, we firmly believe that only intelligent, hard and persistent work, sustained by the firm conviction that in no other way can the Irish nation be preserved by the people themselves, can achieve the objects of the Gaelic League, but, unfortunately, as we see, the colonists are still powerful and can do much to make that work more exceedingly difficult than it is and to defer its ultimate success. Never did the Gaelic League require clear heads, stout hearts and unflinching purpose to press on unswervingly to the goal of an Irish Ireland more than now. The work is the rebuilding of a nation, and it requires all the qualities of statesmanship. For this reason it is that anything petty in the actions or partisanship of its directors at this time would be particularly unfortunate and of bad augury. But of the whole, its policy up to this time has been wise, vigorous and aggressive when necessary, and such it will doubtless continue. With the Orangemen and the Ard-Fheis of next week we trust that another year's campaign will be begun with renewed courage and determination begotten of unity of action as well as of purpose in the great work in hand.

Some think the heart is unable to speak, but they might hear and understand its language if they would only listen well.—Western World.

Life is too full of glorious possibilities to be treated lightly, to be frittered away. A moment may prove momentous in view of all that may result from it.